49: Wei E-5 (1955) 1955 AD1 Formosa
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565 are only allowed to be worn by chiefs; and embroidered *lionpao* (long clothe), *hoŋ na kinimaˀaŋ* (long skirt) and *kasuja tsino at sovanaŋ* (trousers) by chiefess.

29 [301] Ornaments, especially *lailai* (feather ornaments), *patal na paŋaŋiliŋ* (hat-ornament made of leopard's teeth), *taˀata* (shoulder ornament made of a kind of shell), *tsalaral* (silver shoulder ornament), *aliatpula* (glass bead necklace) are only allowed to be used by nobles.

565 **E. Right to perform ceremonies**

554 a) Felicitation on having an elder offspring is only performed by the nobles. A gun and some iron ware must be sent to the maternal relatives on this occasion. This is called *ləmiɕi*.

565 583 b) A bride price is called *ɕimiliɕi*. According to the social status, it is divided into three classes: *mamatsaŋiraŋ*, *maluntsivtsik* and *talaˀalalak*. *mamatsaŋiran* consists of a piece of cultivated land (*atunaŋaŋ*) a household of serf (*soadis*), five kinds of iron articles; *maluvtsivtsik* only two or three kinds of iron article; and *talaˀalalak* only two or three iron articles. The marriage ceremony also differs between nobles and commoners.

764 565 c) Funeral rites: At the death of a chief, the whole village wears mourning dresses for five days, *maluvtsivtsik* and *utsiputsipoŋ* a month. At the death of a *matuvtsivtsik*, his relatives and *utsiputsipoŋ* wear mourning dresses for a month, and his *umutel* five days. At the death of a commoner, his relatives wear weeds for a month.

565 **F. Privilege from criminal trial.**

[687] a) A commoner will be fined a penalty of a pig, a bottle of wine, several iron articles by his lese-majesty (*napanuŋatsə*) to a chief. A noble commits no lese-majesty.

[554] b) If a commoner's house is carved, his body tattooed, and his clothes decorated, he is regarded as having committes a crime of arrogation (*napatsəra*). He will be fined a penalty of the same as that of a lese-majesty.

[685] c) The nobles commit no crime of robbery (*tsəmav*).

[682] d) A murderer must pay the equivalence of the price of the murdered which differs according to one's social status. If a commoner murdered a noble, all properties of his own as well as his brothers will be confiscated, and he himself will be exiled from the village.

[684] e) The nobles commit no crime of adultery, but a noble may ask penalty from one who commits adultery with his or her spouse. A commoner who ravishes a chiefess will be heavily punished and exiled from the village.